

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 793 and 794, of the U.S. Code, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

618401

COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	[REDACTED]	25X1A
SUBJECT	Conditions in Chingchiang Hsien, Kiangsu	DATE DISTR.	20 April 1954	
		NO. OF PAGES	2	
DATE OF INFO.	[REDACTED]	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD	
25X1A PLACE ACQUIRED	[REDACTED]	REFERENCES		

25X1X

1. During the Communist land reforms, each farmer in Chingchiang (N 32-02, E 120-16) Hsien, Kiangsu, received one and one-half mou of farm land.<sup>1</sup> The annual crop yield from each one and one-half mou of land in Chingchiang Hsien is 30 tou (2435)<sup>2</sup> of polished rice and from nine to ten and one-half tou of wheat. After payment of the annual tax on one and one-half mou of land, which is six tou of polished rice and three tou of wheat, each of the farmers has 24 tou of polished rice<sup>3</sup> and from six to seven and one-half tou of wheat.
2. Farmers may buy shares in cooperative stores which have been established in Chingchiang Hsien. Each share costs JMP 20,000. A shareholder is allowed to buy four ounces of cooking oil and three bean cakes weighing 27 catties each month. They are also allowed to buy polished rice and coarse yellow rice at the cooperative stores each month. Few of the farmers can afford to buy polished rice.
3. The government prohibits the butchering of pigs for private consumption, and all meat must be purchased at meat shops. Few of the people in Chingchiang Hsien can afford to buy meat.
4. A farmer in Chingchiang Hsien who is not able to cultivate his own fields is permitted to hire a laborer at the rate of five tou of rice per year.
5. Poverty has driven many persons in Chingchiang Hsien to join the army. The families of soldiers are known as Dependents of ~~Registers~~ (K'ang Shu, 2123/1466) and are permitted to borrow small sums of money from the government.
6. Government employees in Chingchiang Hsien are prohibited from accepting bribes or eating in private homes. Local farmers elected to serve on government committees have all been indoctrinated to cleanse their minds of backward notions, although most do not comprehend the meaning of the indoctrination.

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- 2 -

- 25X1A 7. Elections to local offices are carried out by showing of hands. Once a cadre proposes a candidate, the candidate is unanimously elected by the people.

25X1A Comments

1. [REDACTED]  
Communist land reforms in another area of Kiangsu, Ihsing (N 31-22, E 119-48), each farmer in Ihsing received one and one-half mou of land, which could produce about 1,000 catties of rice per year. Of this amount, about 500 catties were suitable for grinding. Of the 500 catties, 200 catties were given to the government as tax.
2. A tou is a dry measure equivalent to 10 catties.
- 25X1A 3. [REDACTED] Comment. Twenty-four tou of polished rice per person per year is considered inadequate. The normal annual requirement is approximately 36 tou per person.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY